

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 8th February, 1883.

POLITICAL.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 3rd February, publishes a communication, dated 22nd January, from an Afghan at Kabul. The communication is written in Persian and is headed "Afghan affairs, No. I." The writer states that the detachment sent by the Amír against the Bádsháh of Kuner has suffered a defeat, and, consequently, reinforcements have been despatched from Kabul. The rebels are flocking in large numbers round the banner of the chief of Kuner. During the last two and a half years which have elapsed since his accession to the throne, Abdu-l-Rahman Khán has treated all classes of the people with great severity and made them all his inveterate enemies by his tyranny and oppression. He maintains an appearance of friendship both with British and Russian Governments, and fancies that both of them are desirous of his aid. He even labours under the hallucination that the British Government owes him a deep debt of gratitude. Two causes have chiefly tended to fill his mind with an undue idea

Afghan affairs.

Circulation,
440 copies.

of self-importance :—(1) When he crossed the Amu, he did not even dream of acquiring the Amirship of Afghanistan. In fact, he would have been perfectly satisfied if the British Government had ceded to him any district of Turkistan. When British officers invited him to Kabul and offered him the Amirship, he would not come. In the first place, he feared the natives of Kabul, because he knew that they had been exposed to great tyranny at the hands of his father, nephew, and himself during the thirteen months that their reigns had lasted. Secondly, he was afraid that British officers might imprison or assassinate him. Thirdly, he imagined that, if the British Government placed him on the throne, he would have to give hostages and to pay a large annual tribute. It was with great difficulty that he was prevailed upon to come to Kabul. He had a very high idea of the power of the British Government, and would have acceded to any terms that British officers would have imposed on him. But it is to be regretted that they treated him in a way that has greatly lowered British prestige in his eyes and puffed him up with pride. They bestowed the sovereignty of Kabul on him without demanding any terms, and made valuable presents to him. In fact, they even led him to imagine that they would esteem it a great favour if he allowed the British army to return to India in safety. After the withdrawal of British troops from Kabul he was accustomed to declare in open darbar that he had conferred a great favour on the British Government in allowing its army to return to India, and that the money and war ammunition given to him by it were a sort of tribute. He even went so far as to say that he was not at first aware that the British Government was so weak, otherwise he would have detained the British army at Kabul and demanded the cession of the Panjáb. (2) After his accession to the throne the wiseacres of Kabul told him that Sher Ali Khán had committed a great mistake in refusing to receive a British envoy. He should have maintained an air of friendship

towards the British Government, obtained large sums of money from it, and even endeavoured to obtain the cession of Peshawar and Panjáb in return for his friendship. At the same time he should have secretly intrigued with Russia, instigated war between the two powers, and ultimately thrown in his lot with the victor. But he rejected this policy, although it had been proposed to him. Abdul Rahman Khán, however, has accepted the advice of the wiseacres of Kabul and has been pursuing this policy since his arrival there. He has outwardly severed all connection with Russia, which supported him for no less than thirteen years, and assumed an attitude of friendship towards the British Government. The British envoy at Kabul is kept under surveillance. The Amir has sent his envoy to India in order to ascertain the views of the British Government, and then to communicate them to his old friends, the Russian Government. There is no doubt that he is a secret enemy of the British Government. It will be remembered that at the darbar, held at Sherpur, at which Abdul Rahman Khán was declared to be the Amir of Kabul, the British officers told all Afghan sardárs, who were present on the occasion, that he would always endeavour to promote their welfare, and especially assured those persons who had evinced friendship towards the British Government that they would receive good treatment at his hands. But they have been treated with great severity. He has alienated all his subjects, and the Government can expect no help from him. The bestowal of the kingdom of Afghanistan on him was a mistake, and all the aid that the Government has hitherto given to him in the shape of money and ammunition has been simply thrown away. The Government should have placed such a man on the throne as would have won the good-will of all Afghan tribes in order that they might be ready to encounter the Russian army in the event of a Russian invasion. Abdul Rahman Khán has killed many persons and confiscated their property. The people have been induced to think that all these executions and confiscations have

been made under the orders of the British Government, and therefore they do not now cherish the same friendly feeling towards it as before. Under these circumstances, it behoves it to take a lesson from its past mistakes and to adopt a better policy in future.

Circulation,
524 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 6th February, contains a picture in which England and Russia are represented as dogs, and Abdul Rahman Khán, whom the editor calls an Afghan boy, as inciting the dogs to fight.

England and Russia
incited by the Amir of
Kabul to fight.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 31st January, states that the Government of India has accepted the horses and mules which were sent by the Amir of Kabul as presents.

The presents made
by the Amir of Kabul
to the Government of
India.

But the Government should not allow itself to be deceived by this display of friendship on his part. He has long lived on Russian money, and is sure to espouse the cause of Russia in the event of war. The British Government should always carefully watch her intrigues. The *Delhi Punch* also contains a picture in which the Amir is represented as having a long beard, like a very pious Muhammadan, and offering presents to the Viceroy, while a Russian secretly stands with his gun behind the Amir, and takes aim at the Viceroy.

Circulation,
311 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 22nd January, states that it would seem that the Army Commission has recommended the reduction of the armies of native states. But it is to be hoped that the Government will never accept the proposal. It is fully acquainted with the loyalty of the native chiefs. They are always ready to assist it in an emergency. They offered the services of their troops for service in Afghanistan and Egypt. (The *Sajjankirti Sudhákar* (Udaipur), of the 29th January, also protests against the proposed reduction of the armies of native chiefs, and

The proposed reduction
of the armies of native
states.

urges that the Government should adopt measures to improve them).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 1st February, complains that some Honorary Magistrates are amenable to bribery and abuse their powers, and urges that criminal powers should be withdrawn from such men after two years. It is unwise that they should be allowed to hold the office for life. The editor argues that it would be difficult for Government to distinguish between good and bad men, and that therefore the best plan would be to appoint Honorary Magistrates, like Municipal Commissioners, with the consent of the people, and also to fix the term of office.

Circulation,
1,100 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 7th February, states that English education develops the mental and moral faculties of students ; but as physical training is neglected at Indian schools and colleges, the students generally become very weak by hard study. Satisfactory arrangements should be made for physical training. High education should be made as cheap as possible in order to bring it within the reach of poorer classes. It should be observed that education cannot become general in this country until it is imparted in the vernacular. True, the vernacular language is still in its infancy, but it should be improved and enriched by publishing vernacular translations of good English scientific books.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 2nd February, highly praises the Viceroy's speech delivered at the Calcutta Madrasah on the occasion of the late distribution of prizes to the students, and asks natives, especially the Musalmāns, to take it to heart and to act upon it. His Excellency urged upon all classes of the community the

Circulation,
620 copies.

importance of acquiring education, and declared that every man was to be judged by his intellectual ability and moral character, and not by his race or religion. Those persons, who plume themselves on their race or high birth, and are indifferent to education, cannot study this sentence too carefully. The Viceroy justly praised the Mahārāja of Darbhanga for giving aid to the Madrasah, which is a Muhammadan institution.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nār* (Lahore) has an article on the decline of native art in its issues of the 24th and 31st January. The editor states that the spread of English education and civilization among the natives has created a love for articles of European manufacture in their minds. As there is no demand for native manufactures, native industries have declined, and native artizans have abandoned their old trades and taken to agriculture and other callings to earn a livelihood. The Panjāb Government established an industrial school, called the Mayo School of Arts, at Lahore some years ago, to revive and encourage old native industries. But it should be observed that, in the first place, the revival of old native industries is hopeless and useless. The tastes of the people have changed, and therefore new industries should be created to provide for their wants. Secondly, the Panjāb Government does not maintain the Mayo School of Arts in an efficient condition. The school has turned out no large number of students. We do not know of any students having set up in successful trades after leaving the school. No doubt one or two of them have obtained employment on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month in distant parts of the country. Mr. Kipling, the principal of the school, is undoubtedly a very able man, but what can he do without "the sinews of war"? The aid given by the Government to the school is small. The editor will in a future issue refer to the measures which, in his opinion, are necessary for the improvement of native industries.

The same paper, of the 31st January, thanks the Panjáb Government for the supply of official news to the editors of vernacular newspapers, but complains that there is generally some delay in the supply. An account of the Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Delhi on the 17th January appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 20th idem, and a vernacular translation of the news from that paper was published in the *Koh-i-Nér* of the 24th idem. We received the news from the Panjáb Secretariat after we had published it in this way. Arrangements should be made for the supply of news to the editors of English and vernacular papers simultaneously. (The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 5th February, also draws the attention of the Panjáb Government to the delay in the supply of news to the vernacular press.)

The *Hindustáni* (a new vernacular paper recently started at Lucknow), of the 1st February, publishes an article communicated by a correspondent from Meerut. The writer, referring to the unfortunate collisions that frequently take place between villagers and shooting parties of European soldiers, remarks that, when a villager is killed by a European soldier, the death of the deceased is ascribed to a rupture of the spleen, or the assault is held to have been committed under provocation, and the accused is acquitted or sentenced to a small fine or a short term of imprisonment. But when a European soldier kills a man of his own race, no such pretext saves him from condign punishment. The fact of the matter is that the life of a native is considered to be of no value. Cannot Lord Ripon, who has introduced the local self-government scheme and conferred other benefits on natives, pass a law for the protection of their lives against European soldiers? If he did so, his memory would be always cherished with love and gratitude by them.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Shokh-i-Oudh* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, states:—Lord Lytton is writing a biography of his father. It would have been better if he had written an autobiography, in which he might have particularly given an account of his Indian administration. He held the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and unnecessarily spent lakhs of rupees on it. He waged an unnecessary and unsuccessful war against Afghanistan and gagged the vernacular press. The country was visited by a severe famine in his time. Sir George Couper was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the time. He could make no satisfactory arrangements for the relief of famine. Although he spent a great deal of money on relief measures, thousands of men perished from starvation. Even during the famine Lord Lytton ordered the land revenue to be realized as usual. Natives will never forget his happy administration !

The same paper complains of the alleged ill-treatment of natives by Europeans. A native goes to see a Deputy Commissioner, but the latter drives him out of his premises with blows. Another makes water near the house of a European and is at once shot by the latter. Another is run over by the carriage of a European clergyman, and the latter escapes with a fine of Rs. 200. The recognition of a distinction of creed or colour does not become a civilized Government like the British Government. Natives are a very loyal people. Look at the services rendered by the native troops during the late Afghan and Egyptian wars. Natives are really deserving of a better treatment at the hands of their rulers, especially now that Her Majesty has assumed the title of Empress of India.

The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 5th February, states that the police are not only quite useless, so far as the repression

Circulation,
350 copies.

The Bijnor police torture case.

of crime is concerned, but also secretly oppress the people in a variety of ways. Theft and gambling are as prevalent as ever. Persons of bad character do not at all fear the police. When a theft is committed at the house of any man, and the police go to make enquiries, he has to feed them so long as the enquiries last. In fact, their object is to wrest from him all that the thieves have left. They also greatly oppress his neighbours. If they succeed in extorting a confession of guilt from any person by force, they are considered able officials and receive promotion. Moreover, the police officials are always very anxious to conceal crime. The editor then refers to the Bijnor police torture case which has recently been decided by the Allahabad High Court. In 1881 the dead body of a boy was found in a sugarcane field in Bijnor. In order to find out the culprit the police first beat all the villagers with shoes. At last their suspicions fell on some men of the Gadaria caste. They tortured the men and even dishonoured their women. One of the men died from the effects of the torture. The Magistrate committed the Police officials to the Sessions. At the Sessions the Police Inspector was acquitted, and the Sub-Inspector and other officials escaped with very small terms of imprisonment. The case was retried at the High Court in January last. The Inspector was again acquitted, but the Sub-Inspector was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, the head-constable and one constable for five years each, another constable for three years, and a chaukidar for two years. This case clearly shows what tyranny and oppression are exercised by the police, and how difficult it is for Government to discover their illegal proceedings. It will be seen that Government did not become acquainted with the real facts of this case till after two years. The Police Department is filled with men who are either quite illiterate or have received only a vernacular education. At present, ignorant constables are gradually promoted to Sub-inspectorships and Inspectorships. If these

posts were bestowed on graduates of the University, who are able-bodied and well acquainted with the law, the tone of the Department would be greatly improved. There is another reform necessary in this Department. The chaukidars are paid only Rs. 3-8-0 a month. Apparently this small pay is insufficient for their support and should be increased. When a police officer maintains a style of living beyond his means, the Government should at once infer that he extorts money from the people and make an enquiry into the matter.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 3rd February, states that it is a matter of great satisfaction that at last Government has directed its attention to the improvement of the miserable condition of the agricultural classes. The subject has been taken up none too soon. In fact, the evil done is in some measure past remedy. The high rates of interest charged by Mahájans (professional money-lenders) have reduced cultivators to a state of abject poverty. Although we cannot exonerate Government from all blame in the matter, it must be said in justice to it that it had no means of gaining an insight into their condition. It was obviously the duty of Deputy Commissioners to keep the Government informed of the state of things, but they took no interest in the matter at all. The Government is anxious to relieve them of civil and criminal work as much as possible, in order that they may be able to devote greater attention to revenue matters. But it would seem that they do not understand the object of Government, and regard the relief granted to them as a matter of course. Some of them decide only one or two criminal cases during the day, and pass the rest of their time in amusement. They are still as indifferent to revenue work as ever. These strictures are applicable to the district officers not only in the Panjáb but also in other provinces. Acts were passed in 1871 and 1876 for the grant of advances

to cultivators from the Government treasury for making improvements in land, but the Acts have proved utter failures owing to various causes. The editor here quotes a portion of Sir Stenart Bayley's speech delivered at the Viceroy's Legislative Council when the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite asked for leave to introduce the Agricultural Loans Bill, in which he referred to the various causes which are generally believed to have operated in defeating the objects which Act XXVI. of 1871 had in view. The editor then proceeds to remark that provision has been made in section 4 of the Bill to authorize private persons or associations to make advances to cultivators for agricultural purposes. If agricultural banks are established, they will have to lend at a low rate of interest at which the Mahajan would find it impossible to lend, and the Government will have to give them greater facilities for the recovery of their loans than those possessed by him, otherwise they will not be able to drive him out of the field. As regards the recovery of advances, they will be recoverable like arrears of land revenue. But the advances will have to be made with the sanction of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, and obviously the enquiries which he will make before according sanction will render the acquisition of a loan on the part of an applicant from an agricultural bank nearly as difficult as it is under existing rules from Government. Under these circumstances, in our opinion, the best policy would be to authorize only those banks, whose management is good and which have invested a portion of their capital in Government securities, to make advances to agricultural classes, to declare their books subject to official inspection at the end of every year, to fix the rate of interest, and to give them full freedom in all other matters. The rate of interest may be fixed at 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. at the outside. The inspector should send a list of the loans, granted by a bank under section 4 of the Bill during the year, to the Collector of the district, and these loans should be realized like arrears of revenue. In

case it is decided to fix the rate of interest at 8 per cent., the banks should pay one per cent. out of that to Government as compensation for the loss of stamp and court-fee and the cost of inspection. There is no doubt that, if agricultural banks make advances at 6 or 7 per cent. interest, the Mahájans would be unable to compete with them, especially as they (the Mahájans) will have to submit to all the formalities and expenses of ordinary litigation in recovering their loans. We would make one more suggestion which would place the success of agricultural banks beyond question. A new section should be added in the Bill to the effect that no rights and interests in revenue-paying lands, which are liable for transfer for arrears of revenue and loans from agricultural banks, shall be liable for transfer for other loans. Such an enactment may at first sight seem very severe, but it has been accepted by the recent Irish land law and is in accordance with the modern notions of property. It is difficult to save ignorant cultivators from the machinations of Mahájans until some such law is passed. The editor here quotes an extract from pages 138 and 139 of Mr. Parker's book on jurisprudence, in which he referred to the advisability of making illegal the hypothecation or sale of revenue-paying land for debt.

Circulation,
480 copies.

The Rahbar-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 5th February, publishes an article communicated by one Sálíg Rám, Honorary Magistrate, Jalandhar. In commenting on the question of the grant of loans to cultivators, the writer makes the following suggestions:—(1) When there is a failure of crops owing to drought or any other such cause, the revenue instalment should be suspended. (2) The Government should establish an agricultural bank in every district, having its branches at all the tahsils in the district. The bank should lend money to cultivators whose lands are hypothecated to Mahájans, in order to enable them to redeem the lands from the latter. The advances should be recovered by Government by periodical instalments with revenue. (3) The bank should make

advances to cultivators at 6 per cent. interest and receive grain at market rates in payment of debts. (4) No stamp duty should be levied on such loans, but they should be certified by the sub-divisional officer or any respectable private individual, without any registration fee. (5) Just as the papers of patwáris are submitted every year, the bank should submit a list of advances, certified by the tahsildár. (6) An officer should be appointed in every district to settle all disputes between the bank and the cultivators without charging any fee.

If the Government made it a rule to make advances only on the security of land, the scheme would fail. If the Government is unwilling to lend, except on security of land, through fear of loss, it may authorize Mahájans to make advances to cultivators at 6 per cent. interest, and may itself lend money to them (Mahájans) at 3 per cent.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 8th February, refer-

The amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to extending the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans.

ring to the introduction in the Viceroy's Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure as far as it related to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, remarks that there seems to be no reason why Native Magistrates should not be empowered to try Europeans. Some Anglo-Indian contemporaries contend that Native Magistrates are not qualified to try Europeans, but their assumption is quite gratuitous. Natives may with as much reason contend that Europeans are incompetent to decide their cases. The time has arrived when European and Native officers should be invested with equal powers.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Alam* (Delhi), of the 1st February,

The proposed employment of women in the Postal Department.

states that it would seem that the Post Master General of Bengal has given permission for the employment

Circulation,
110 copies.

of women in the Postal Department in that province. This measure is objectionable on several grounds. In the first place, the measure would benefit only European and Eurasian women and not native women. Education has made little progress among the latter, and they are accustomed to live behind the screen. Secondly, educated natives already suffer from want of employment, and their condition will become worse if European and Eurasian women are admitted to the public service. Thirdly, we would not object to the employment of women in the Postal Department, if it could be shown that they were better qualified for the work than men. On the contrary, it is well known that they are weaker than men, have to look after domestic affairs, and are subject to menstrual discharge, pregnancy, &c. Work can, however, be provided for them in some departments with advantage. They may be employed on railways in looking after the comforts of female passengers, in female schools, and dispensaries. They may be taught midwifery.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 3rd February, publishes an article communicated by one Kámtá Prasád. The writer makes the following proposals for the consideration of the postal authorities :—(1) An Urdu and Hindi translation of the Postal Guide should be published for the use of the natives who are not acquainted with English. The Postal Guide not only contains all the rules about the post-office, but there is also a complete list of post-offices attached to it. A vernacular translation of the book will be very useful to the native community. The information given in the Postal Abstract, already published in vernacular, is too meagre. (2) Some alterations are necessary in the rates of commission fixed for money-orders. Suppose a man has to remit Rs. 35. According to the present rates, if he obtains a money-order for the whole amount, he will have to pay eight annas as commission ; but if he takes two money-orders—one for Rs. 25 and the other for Rs. 10—he will have

to pay only 6 annas as commission. In order to avoid this anomaly, it is necessary that the present rates of commission for one hundred and factors of one hundred should be retained and the amounts in excess of those factors should be charged at the rate of one anna for every five rupees. (3) Money-order forms should be printed in all English, Urdu and Hindi characters, in order that those persons who do not know English may fill them in vernacular. If it is impracticable to print the forms in the three characters, the post-office men should be ordered to fill them for senders *gratis*. Moreover, every delivery-peon should have always twenty-five forms with him in order that the people may be easily able to obtain them from him. (4) A small piece of paper, on which the rates of commission for money-orders and some other necessary postal rules are printed, should be attached to each cover that passes through the post-office, for the information of the public. Both Hindi and Urdu translations of the Postal Abstract should be also circulated in the interior of the country as widely as possible through village chaukidars. (5) "Exchange" copies of privileged newspapers are exempt from payment of postage. This privilege should be extended to copies of newspapers supplied by editors to correspondents and to the communications sent by the latter to the former. (6) The system of prepayment of postage for privileged newspapers is very complex and has been condemned by the whole vernacular press with one voice. The system of prepayment should be stopped and the restriction as to weight removed. All newspapers should be charged quarter anna postage irrespective of weight, and quarter anna postage stamps should be introduced for the purpose. (7) The system of the granting of certificates of posting by post-offices may be of some use to traders, but ordinary persons are only deceived by it. The people generally regard the certificate of posting as a sort of guarantee for the safe delivery of the letter to the addressee, and when any letter, for which such a certificate has been obtained at an

additional cost of half an anna, does not reach its destination; they condemn the postal administration. The system of the issue of such certificates should be stopped, or the certificates should afford more security in regard to the transmission of letters. (8) Covers containing postage stamps are often lost in transmission through the post. Some arrangements should be made to check this evil. True, postal notes of small values have recently been introduced for small remittances, but these notes will never become very popular—*first*, because a commission is levied for these notes; and *secondly*, because the rules about these notes are very objectionable. (9) When a person desires to forward a post-card, which he has received from another person, to a third party, he must put it in a cover and affix a half anna postage stamp to the cover. It would be a good thing if it were ruled that such a post-card could be forwarded by tacking it with thread to a fresh post-card on which only the address should be written and nothing more.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, urges that a letter-box should be placed at Yahiyáganj, Lucknow. at Thatheri bázár in Yahiyáganj, Lucknow, for the convenience of the traders of the place.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
430 copies.

The *Ráhbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th February, on the authority of a correspondent, states that the following story about the advent of Imám Mehdi was propagated at Jallandar about two months ago:—A farrier met a horseman, who placed him on his horse and asked him to shut his eyes. When the farrier re-opened his eyes, he found himself in a very large tent where there were many men and horses. He had to shoe the horses and was paid several gold coins for his services by the order of their headman. The same horseman again conveyed him to the same place whence he had taken him.

to the tent. When he looked at the coins at his house, he found the name of Imam Mendi engraved on them.

The editor remarks that a similar story spread at Lahore about a month ago. The wars of the false prophet in the Soudan have given some colour of truth to such stories. The editor, who is a Musalman, asks his well-informed countrymen always to contradict such mischievous rumours most emphatically. If ignorant persons should ever come to believe in such rumours, they may bring about some great national disaster. True, a prophet is to be born according to the Muhammadan religion, but the signs, which are to precede his advent, have not yet appeared. The false prophet of the Soudan is an ordinary person and was once a slave-trader.

A Muhammadan correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st February, complains that the headmaster of the Government school at Batala does not properly treat the Muhammadan students of the school through religious prejudice, and that he lately went so far as to openly declare in school that Muhammad, the Muhammadan Prophet, was a fanatic and a leader of vagabonds. The Director of Public Instruction in the Panjáb should order the headmaster not to insult his Musalman pupils in this way.

Circulation.
430 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper, of the 5th February, complains that the men in charge of the charitable dispensary at Hisár, Panjáb, give no medicine at all to the poor. They give it to well-to-do persons, but they demand its price from them.

It appears from the *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut) of the 30th January, and the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 1st February, that one Abdul Samad, who was editor of the *Lawrence Gazette* of Meerut in August and September last, has been

The late editor of the *Lawrence Gazette* of Meerut sentenced to imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 200 for defamation.

recently sentenced by the Magistrate of Meerut to undergo imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and, in case of default to pay the fine, to undergo imprisonment for six months more. He published a defamatory communication from his Lucknow correspondent in the *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 20th September last, about Captain Money, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, and his wife.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	... Barkat Ali	1883.	1883.	
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh,	Feby. 3rd	Feby. 4th	132 copies.
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Maula Bakhsh	" 2nd & 5th	" 5th & 7th	550 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Jany. 28th	"	respectively.	
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Mungarrab Hussain	" 30th	3rd	196 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	... Khan.	"	"	100 "
7	<i>Akmal-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Mukand Ram	" 31st & 3rd	" 3rd & 6th	1,300 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu & Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	... Gulab Rae	Feby. 1st	respectively.	
9	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	... Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	... Sadat Nand	Feby. 3rd	5th	299 copies (in-cluding 68 co-pies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Chandan Lal	"	"	80 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu and English.	Ditto	... Muhammad Hussain,	5th	8th	135 "
12	<i>Anwarul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Tegh Bahadur	"	"	425 copies (in-cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	... Mirza Khan	3rd	3rd	200 copies.
14	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	... Totat Ram	" 2nd	4th	100 "
						"	"	125 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	Bhārah Vīlās	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwān Dās	Feby. 5th	Feby. 7th	125 copies.
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	" 3rd	" 5th	225 "
17	Dabdu-i-Sikandari	Bāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Mahmūd Husain,	" 5th	" 7th	320 "
18	Dāh Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	Jany. 30th	" 4th	210 "
19	Dash Hitarahi	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munna Lal Sharma.	For the month of	" 7th	180 "
20	Dish Utkarsh	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	"	Magh.	" 5th	"
21	Groove Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangé Sahai	Feby. 3rd	" 7th	"
22	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 3rd	" 8th	"
23	Harsh Chandraika	Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Dasodar Shastri	For the 2nd fortnight of Poush.	" 8th	"
24	Hindustani	Lucknow,	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	"	Feby. 1st & 8th	" 2nd & 8th	"
25	Islam	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Alimu-l-Din	" 2nd	respectively.	"
26	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Jany. 31st & 3rd	" 3rd & 6th	250 "
27	Jalaw-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	Feby. 1st	respectively.	180 "
28	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 4th	" 4th	90 "
29	Karnamukh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqub,	" 5th	" 7th	150 "
30	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	" 2nd	" 5th	250 "
					M.A.			645 copies (including 308 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Date	Copies
31	Kavi Vachan Suddh.	Delhi	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	Jan. 22nd	341
32	Khair Khosh-i-Alam	Delhi	Urd	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Feb. 1st	110
33	Khair Khosh-i-Hind.	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahab Surain	"	150
34	Khair Khosh-i-Pan-	Gujran-	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	Jan. 28th	600
35	Kad-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	31st & 3rd Feb.	440 copies (in-cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
36	Lam-i-Nar	Jampur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	Feb. 4th	50 copies.
37	Lam-i-Nar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Samad Khan	Jan. 31st	205
38	Eyali Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ganeshi Lal	Feb. 1st	100
39	Masir-i-Guzalta	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urd	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	Jan. 20th	175
40	Masir-i-Qasur	Lucknow	Urd	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	Feb. 6th	37
41	Matla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	1st	130
42	Meerut Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karimuddin	Jan. 27th	100
43	Misir-i-Durakhshan	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Feb. 1st	100
44	Misir-i-Nizwas	Bijpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibuddin	Jan. 31st	200
45	Masir-i-Nar	Agre	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khan	Feb. 1st	125
46	Muntazu-l-Akhbar	Bara Banki	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf	"	150
47	Murag-i-Takrib	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bihari Lal	"	150
48	Najm-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	"	150
49	Najm-i-Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rahu-llah Khan	1st	535
50	Najm-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	Jan. 23th	355
51	Nar Afsana	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. K. M. Wherry	Feb. 1st	180
52	Nur-i-Budaun	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	180
53	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	"	180
54	Nusrat-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	"	180
55	Nyaya-Suddh	Hard	Marathi-Eng-	Ditto	"	"	180
56	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urd	Daily	Sheo Prasad	2nd to 8th Feb.	620 copies (in-cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	1883. Feby. 8th	... 524 copies.	
58	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	... Feby. 6th	... 300	
59	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	... Jany. 31st & 3rd	... respectively.	
60	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	... Feby. 3rd	... 130	
61	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	... Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto 5th	... 300	
62	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	... Sialkot	Urdu	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	... 3rd	... 350	
63	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Diwan Chand	... Jany. 30th	... 700	
64	<i>Rate Prokash</i>	... Ratlam	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Nadir Ali Sháh	... Feby. 1st & 5th	... 480	
65	<i>Reformer</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul-Haq.	... 1st	... 400	
66	<i>Riyazu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nathu Ram	... 5th	... 750	
67	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	... 4th	... 250	
68	<i>Sadiqa-l-Akhbar</i>	... B h a w a l - pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	... 5th	... 112	
69	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Abdu-l-Quds	... 3rd	... 400	
70	<i>Saijan Kirti Sudha-kar.</i>	... Udaipur	Hindf	Weekly	Bulaqi Dás	... 1st	... 250	
71	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Baushi Dhar	... Jany. 31st	... 200	
72	<i>Shoh-i-Oudh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly 29th	...	
73	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Husain	... Feby. 1st	...	
					Tasawar Husain	... 4th	...	
					Muhammad Ibrá- hím.	... 6th	...	
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
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74	Taksh	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Ali Khán	...	"	5th	...	"	8th	...	100	"
75	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	Jany. 30th to 5th Feby.	...	"	"	2nd to 8th respectively.	...	1,100	"
76	Vrit Dikar	... Dhár	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bháskar	...	"	29th	...	"	2nd	...	135	"
77	Waqya-i-Alem	... Gházipur,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siráju-l-din Ahmad	...	"	"	...	"	"	...	250	"

ALLAHABAD,

The 12th February, 1883.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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A circular library stamp from the University of Michigan Library. The text "RECEIVED" is curved along the top inner edge. The date "JAN 1900" is stamped in the center. The words "UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN" are curved along the bottom inner edge. The stamp is slightly faded and has a textured background.

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